THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,382, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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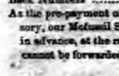

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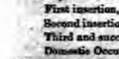

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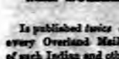

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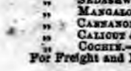

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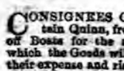

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The back numbers, Feb. to June (1 to 5), forming Vol. 1, have been ordered, and will be supplied on receipt to all who require them.

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Home News, Aug. 11 and 18 Rs. 1 0
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

Will be published on or about the 15th December 1862.

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ELPHINSTONE'S INDIA.

TRANSLATED INTO GUJARATI
By RAO SAHIB VISHWANATH NARAYAN,
MANDLIK,

And Dedicated by Permission to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, Rs. 8.

Names registered at the *Times of India* Office, or at the *Union Press* till the 15th October 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 20th September 1862.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	15s.	0d. to £3	7s.	6d.
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To London (Cotton) ready	£2	12s.	6d. to £3	0s.	0d.
(Seed)	Nominal.				
To China	Nominal.				
To Clyde					
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.				

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		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
New Scinde, ready	Rs.	405 to 408
New Surat	"	410 to 415
New Dholleras and Bhownagger	"	420 to 422
New Oomrawtee	"	405 to 408
New Comptа	"	405 to 410
New Dharwar Sawginee	"	415 to 420
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New Acote	"	415 to 420
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Rapeseed, Gingeli	Rs.	8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Rape (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	27 to 28

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Bank purchases or collects Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postages.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers: { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at Is.	11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at Is.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 5th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1¾d.	do.	
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

KEWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland / On Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Pay Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, at the Local Offices, of the Indian Government, and Enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment, at current rates of Exchange, or for remission in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	Is.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 19	Gloriana	Vaile	London 12 June.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Gloriana*, from London.—On the 27th June 1862, Lat. 29-36 N., Long. 18-47 W. spoke the Hamburgh Barque *Lapine*, from British Channel to Indian Ocean; same day American ship 3rd Pandent No. 2318 from Ceglean to Boston out 18 days: on the 11th July Lat. 5-41 N., Long. 20-35 W.; spoke the ship *British Queen*, from London to Adelaide out 22 days: on the 22nd July, Lat. 19-5 N., Long. 32-41 W., spoke Dutch Brig *Princess Amelia*, from Amsterdam to Batavia and sent letters with Hamburgh Barque *Merk*, from Rio de Janerio to St. Thomas to West India, Captain G. S. Mallai: on the 19th August, Lat. 35-40 S., Long. 36-8 East, spoke the French Barque *Flora*, from Ecko to Mauritius out 76 days; on the 28th August, spoke the Dutch Barque *Golden Rule*, steering westward.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Gloriana*, from London.—Mrs. Vaile; Mrs. William Birch; W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Bombay Civil Service; and Mrs. Coghlan; Captain H. Vaughan 17th Regt. B. N. I.; Mr. Vaughan, and infant; Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, 109th Foot; and Mrs. C. H. Coghlan; Lieut. Flewker, V. C., Unattached; Mrs. Flewker, and 2 children; Ensign T. M. S. MacCarthy, 54th Foot.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Missouri*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—6 cases Aloes Secotra, 19 cwt. 9 lbs., 19 cases Aloes Secotra Black, 78 cwt., Cohen and Co.; 27 cases Chundroos, 56 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Hurry Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Preston Castle.—180 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Khatesy Sawjee; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Lady Havelock.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Byjnath Khatesy.

Missouri.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Chuttoorbhoo Mowjee; 250 bales Cotton, 475 cwt., Soonderdass Jugjeevun; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nasabhoy Jamsetjee.

Agnes Jackson.—100 bales Cotton, 380 cwt., Trimunjee Vallejee.

Negotiator.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—140 bales Colton, 490 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Egeria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Peerless.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Sir John Lawrence.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

For Aden.

Bartle Frere.—10 boxes Tin Plates, 225 each; 25 slabs Pig Lead, 34 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Cumroodin Amjabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Star.—14 cases E. Colored Piece Goods, 560 Piece Goods, W. Nicol and Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7, Ships *Lady Clarendon*, and *City of Madras*, (particulars not received.)
Ship *Mohussar*, Nacoda, from Jedda 24th July.
Ship *City of Poonah*, Nacoda, from Tellicherry 23rd Aug.
Barque *Progress*, (B.) W. Harrison, Moulmein 16th Aug.
Ship *Samarang*, Pally, from Liverpool 14th May.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Dansterville, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kirkee.
Woosnam, Col. J. B., Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Kerrich, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, on duty, from Dwarka.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Oldham, Lieut. G. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Osborne, Captain H. S., Invalids, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Friday, 19th September 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 20th to 30th instant, to proceed to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 18th Sept. 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to announce that Government has sanctioned two paid doing duty officers being attached to each of the two Bolooch Regiments on a salary of Rs. 80 each per mensem; also that the paid doing duty officers of Cavalry shall be allowed to draw Rs. 110 instead of Rs. 100 per mensem as at present.

The Officers of the Scinde Horse already appointed as doing duty will draw the increased allowance from the 8th July last provided they have passed in Hindoostanee.

The doing duty officers of "Jacob's Rifles" will come on the reduced allowances from the date of receipt of this order.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to sanction Pensioned Gunner Daniel Sullivan, who was granted permission to draw pension in India receiving his stipend in Europe.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th Sept. 1862.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 3rd instant, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces :

"GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd Sept. 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Mhow, on Tuesday the 1st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Paymaster Thomas Smales, and the sixty sixth Inniskilling Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate; most disgraceful; unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman; and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :

1st Instance.—In having, in an Official letter dated Mhow the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the address of Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer, used the following false and malicious statement, with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer : viz.,

"It is clearly laid down by Regulations and the Articles of War that, at the monthly muster of the Regiment, it is your paramount duty to be present at the muster. Since you have commanded the Regiment you have been almost systematically absent from the muster the exception has been your presence; the last instance of your absence was the first muster after the arrival of the Head Quarters at Mhow; the first instance was the first muster after you assumed command of the Regiment. Your absence on other occasions is as readily proved. On the occasion in question, you neither attended the muster, recorded you absence, or any explanation of it, to the Adjutant's roll; nor gave any reason for your absence to the Mustering Officer, nor have you done so on the other occasions, (to which I refer) when you were absent"

2nd Instance.—In having, in the same official letter as mentioned in the first instance of the charge, made the following false and malicious statement, with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer : viz.,

"Notwithstanding your absence on the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the muster, you have signed, in the Adjutant's Roll, the "declaration" that you were present at the muster, on those occasions. I would with great respect ask, looking at the very recent and continued proceedings towards me, had I acted in any manner contrary to the Articles of War, what would now my position be ?"

3rd Instance.—In having, in the same official letter as specified in the first intance of the charge, made the following false and malicious statement, with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his Commanding Officer : viz.,

"It is with respectful regret I remark, that your sentiments expressed on more than one occasion to Officers under your command have been anything but that of a conciliatory tendency. You have expressed your regret that the days of duelling were not in existence. Such sentiments, I respectfully think, are not such as either to establish "concord or forbearance;" have a most unfavorable influence on discipline, and in addition to a tone and style of address harsh and unusual, and having little hope that when offence has been committed, apology or explanation would prove acceptable.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons,—

"Guilty" of the charge in the first instance.
"Guilty" of the charge in the second instance.
"Guilty" of the charge in the third instance.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner "Guilty" as above specified, sentences him, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to be cashiered.

W. PATN, Lieut. Colonel,
President.

Camp, Mhow, 9th June 1862.

REMARKS BY THE COURT.

The Court considers it would fail in its duty, did it not remark on the strong animus displayed, in giving their testimony on this trial, by Major Swindley and Captain Weir. On the evasive character of the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon; and more particularly on the reprehensible conduct of Captain Weir, in not having made his Subaltern, Lieutenant Bennitt, aware that he had been on a Committee at the time he supposed himself to have been on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861, of which fact, he (Captain Weir) was fully cognizant, previous to Lieutenant Bennitt's appearance in Court.

W. PATN, Lieut. Colonel,
President.

Camp, Mhow, 9th June 1862.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED,"
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 11th July 1862.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.—The Commander in Chief in India has read with much regret the proceedings of this Court Martial, embracing a period of two months, and extending over six hundred pages.

He entirely concurs in the remarks made on the proceedings by the Court.

The proceedings shew the difficulties with which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had to contend, from the day he assumed command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons in April 1861; the most prominent of them was the conduct of Paymaster Smales. He has paid its penalty, and His Excellency will therefore not increase it by animadversion.

The proceedings furnish proof that, before and after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's arrival, there was discord between the Officers of the Regiment; neglect on the part of many of them, the two seniors included, of the simplest and yet most essential Cavalry duties; impatience of reproof, however merited, unaccompanied by amendment; insubordination which, under the influence of a baneful example, extended even to some of the Non-commissioned Officers; and caballing of the one and the other against the head of the Regiment.

Only fifteen days before the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, Brigadier Hobson expressed to Captain Weir, then in temporary command, and one of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's principal opponents, his disapprobation on the state of the Regiment, when he inspected it, for causes which indicated how much the Officers had neglected supervision of their men.

Captain Weir, instead of receiving, in a proper spirit, the mild reproof of Brigadier Hobson, presumed, in consultation with the Officers under his command, to question its justice, and wrote to the Brigadier a letter which Major General Hale Commanding the Division pronounced to be "the most insubordinate that he had ever read in the whole course of his service"; and which His Excellency Sir William Mansfield justly characterized as conduct cutting at the root of discipline, and rendering Officers guilty of it liable to a Court Martial.

That Captain Weir should have associated himself the officers of his Regiment for the purpose of opposing the decision of the Brigadier Commanding, and passing strictures on his official censure, is a painful proof of the same misprision of the first principles of discipline, and of the Queen's Regulations, which strictly, forbid any thing like collective approval, or disapproval, by Officers, of the conduct of their superiors.

In his evidence before the Court, Captain Weir evinced insubordinate feeling towards his Commanding Officer, which elicited their just disapprobation.

A week after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's arrival he had reason to find fault, at a special inspection of the Regiment, with the same omissions which had been commented on by Brigadier Hobson.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley found other evidences of neglect of essential duties on the part of the Commanding, and other Officers, of the Regiment.

The 6th Dragoons were in open horse lines on the eve of the annual races.

The state of the lines was such as to cause serious apprehensions that the health and efficiency of both men and horses would suffer from the inclemency of the coming Monsoon.

Speaking of the lines, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley says "anything so bad as the state in which I found the Horse Lines of the Regiment, when I joined, I never witnessed in all my service."

Care of their Horses is the first duty of Cavalry.

How little the Horses of the 6th Dragoons were cared for is shewn by the foregoing, and by two Regimental orders dated the 21st of May, and 13th of June 1861, one of which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had been compelled to issue because the Officers had not carried out his order for the construction of the lines; and the other because the essential requisites, line and stable gear, had been allowed to fall into a state as inefficient and discreditable as the lines; and the Officers, with one exception, have failed to purchase the necessary articles of stable gear for their Troops, as they ought to have done, out of their contract allowances, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in the same order, was compelled to direct the Quarter Master of the Regiment to purchase these articles and supply them to the Troops, an unusual proceeding, but justified by the exigencies of the case.

The order of the 13th of June concludes as follows :

"Lieutenant Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to remark the strongness upon the want of care displayed, (and the little trouble bestowed in so many instances,) on their horses, by the Officers of Troops, who seem to lose sight of their own credit and discredit in the appearance and efficiency of their Troops."

That the commands of the Commanding Officer on the subjects of the Officers were matters of importance, is proved by the fact that none of them, pronounced by the Court to be questions of authority, attempted to prove that they had not merited the reproof expressed in these Orders.

Thanks to the strange and intelligible evidence of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, these were easily settled; and the noble and stable gear of the Regiment were placed in a completely efficient state before the rains.

Major Swindley was fully as insubordinate as Captain Weir; and the unworthy manner in which, as President of the Mess Committee, he received his Commanding Officer on his arrival to assume command of the Regiment, has not, the Commander in Chief hopes, a parallel.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had travelled through the night, and arrived, an utter stranger, at Ahmednugger, the head quarters of his regiment; but so far from Major Swindley offering to him the hospitality which one Officer never neglects to give to another on such occasions, he literally refused his Commanding Officer, as President of the Mess, and through the Mess Sergeant, on the plea of rule, the use of the few articles of Mess plate which were necessary for him to eat his breakfast.

In the same ungenerous feeling, Major Swindley, on a strained and erroneous interpretation of a Mess rule, charged Lieutenant Colonel Crawley with the extra wines drunk by the Officers of the Regiment at an inspection dinner given to Brigadier Hobson.

The premature and irregular destruction by this Officer of the wine books, which showed this charge, cannot but tend to produce the impression that he was anxious to efface all record of this transaction.

Major Swindley convicts himself in his evidence of having used towards his Commanding Officer, in the Orderly Room, insubordinate, disrespectful, and defiant language.

It is not surprising that the example of insubordination, given by the senior Officers of the Regiment, Major Swindley and Captain Weir, and of their feelings towards their Commanding Officer, should have had its effects on the junior Officers of the Regiment.

One Captain presumed to comment, in Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's presence, on his having assembled the Officers of the Regiment at the Gram House; although the forage of horses is one of the most important elements of Cavalry duties.

Another Captain declared, in the presence of Captain Weir's Troop on parade, with an oath, that it was a shame for Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to keep them waiting so long in the cold —the cold being very much that of an Italian Autumn.

Another, a subaltern, after a day's reflection, deemed it right to go to the Orderly Room to ask redress of his Commanding Officer, because he had properly commented on the unserviceable state of the eye blinds of the horses of his Troops.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's comments on the riding of the Regiment excited displeasure amongst the Officers, although two years before, when Sir Hugh Rose had the honor to command the Poona Division, he had found fault with the equitation of the Regiment; an opinion confirmed, two years afterwards, by a distinguished Cavalry, now a general, Officer when he inspected the Regiment.

In this, as in other cases, Officers commented on their Commanding Officer's orders, orders which would have been unnecessary, if improvement had followed on former strictures.

In the case of Surgeon Turnbull, it is shewn that he was actually employed in collecting evidence in support of the charges which the prisoner brought against his Commanding Officer, even before those charges were preferred.

The death of Sergeant Major Lilley is extremely to be regretted. But His Excellency cannot understand how Surgeon Turnbull in stating, with so much detail, its causes, of which he considered "the painful and peculiar nature of his position, and bilious and nervous derangement, caused by sedentary life, attends it on close arrest" to be part, all of which details tended to imcute to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, should have been ignorant of the fact, that the Sergeant Major, although in a state which required medical attendance, had purchased for his use, within the short period elapsing between arrest and his death, that is from the 26th of April to the 25th of May, the extraordinary quantity of 23 bottles of Brandy, 12 pints of Ale 2 bottles of Portwine, and a bottle of Gin; quite enough, in combination with Indian Summer heat, to compromise the life of a man in exercise and rude health.

The evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon before the Court was most evasive and unsatisfactory, and showed his entire unfitness for the Adjutancy.

To his carelessness and neglect of his duty, as Adjutant, must be attributed the annoyance caused by the posting of the Sentry on the quarters of Sergeant Major Lilley, when the Non-commissioned Officer was directed by Major General Farrell to be put in close arrest.

The prisoner, and other Officers, endeavoured to prove that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had caused want of unanimity amongst the Officers.

This was most unfair, and another proof of the spirit of cabal against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. For these Officers knew, perfectly well, that since 1859, there had not only

THE Commander-in-Chief's Camp will march most likely, from Agra about the 10th November and reach Gwalior on the 16th. It will be at Lucknow *via* Cawnpore about the middle of December.

His Excellency, with a flying camp, will, the latter end of November, visit Jhansi and Seepree also Lullutpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, Rewah, Allahabad and Lucknow. At the last place he will remain till the 9th January, when he will again come to Agra to meet the Governor General.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 13.

ON the authority of a letter from Meean Meer, dated the 8th instant, we regret to announce the death at that station, of Captain Godby, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry. This gallant officer was a victim to cholera, which carried him off in a few hours.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE are requested to state that the concert which was to take place in the Town Hall this evening is unavoidably postponed to Wednesday 24th instant.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.—A Mail steamer will run between Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bagdad every six weeks. Mails for the above-mentioned places will be sent from the Post Office by the steamer *Tilly*, to leave about the 25th instant, or twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company have, we hear, made an offer of £10,000 for the steamer *Tilly*. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company are holding out for a higher price. They had better close with a good offer. The *Tilly* in the meantime is chartered by the C. and B. S. N. Company. The steamer *Coringa*, that recently broke her screw, goes into dock to-day for the necessary repairs.

NOTIFICATION, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
(LEGISLATIVE).

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has received, with sincere regret, information of the death, on the 30th ultimo, of the Honorable Abdool Dulair Khan Abdool Kair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor, an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 19th September 1862.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 18*th September* 1862.
BROACH.—Overcast S.W. Ther. 70.
BULSAR.—Cloudy N.W.
COCHIN.—Rainy. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Rainy, S.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S.W.
SURAT.—Rainy W.S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy, S.W. light.

At 9 A.M., 19*th September* 1862.
BROACH.—Fair W.S.W. Ther. 72.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and calm N.W.
GOA.—Rainy W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy, S.W. moderate.
SURAT.—Rainy, W. S. W.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 19TH SEPT
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A PROPER PROSECUTION.—Ragoo Sabajee was charged with embezzling one anna the property of Mr. Lawrence Marescaux on the 18th instant.

The prosecutor said,—I am in the Agra Bank and the prisoner is a sepoy employed in the same establishment. Last evening I gave the prisoner a rupee to purchase for me four annas worth of Ice at the Patent Ice Depot in Rampart row. He brought me back twelve annas change, four annas being in copper, and the blanket appeared to contain the quantity of ice I had sent him for. I had always ordered him to get four annas worth for the last three months. My butler objected to the quantity that I got yesterday as being less than usual; I therefore went today to the ice depot and made enquiries, when I learned that yesterday the prisoner had only received and paid for three annas worth of ice. The prosecutor added that he considered that it was his duty to prosecute the prisoner as he was quite sure that he had robbed him in this manner for months past, and that he was the more induced to do so as it might call the attention of employers to the systematic manner in which they were robbed by their servants.

Framjee Eduljee, a clerk in the Patent Ice Company's Depot, stated that the prisoner took ice from him on the previous day, and as he was in the habit of coming daily for four annas worth, and on that occasion taking only three annas worth, witness asked him why he had only taken that quantity. The prisoner told him that his master had only given him three annas for ice. He paid for it in copper change. This morning the prosecutor came to enquire as to the quantity of ice the prisoner had obtained, when witness told him that only three annas worth of ice had been purchased by the prisoner.

The prisoner denied the charge and said that he had given the witness a rupee and had received twelve annas from him in double pice.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month and to be kept to hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Jan Francis, a Goanese, was charged with stealing articles of clothing to the amount of Rs. 34, the property of Antonio Barretto.

The prosecutor on being sworn said I am a dhobie. At about six o'clock yesterday evening I left some clothes on the Esplanade, near the Dhobie-stand from whence they were stolen. Subsequently I saw them in this office, they were the same as these now produced, and are worth thirty-four rupees.

Evidence was produced which proved that the prisoner had been seen to take the clothes from the place where the prosecutor left them and of his being taken into custody with the clothes in his possession.

Prisoner made no defence.

His Worship found him guilty, and being an old offender, sentenced him to be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the House of Correction for six months.

SEA CASE.—David Coleman and Charles Smith, seamen, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the British ship *Eurooglydan*.

Captain Wright, master of the above ship stated that the prisoners had refused to do duty on board his ship, on the 18th instant, they both came aft and said that they would not do any more duty in the ship.

The prisoners both said that they did not intend to do any more duty in the ship.

His Worship advised them to return to their duty; telling them that if they did not they would be sent to prison for four weeks, and the next time they refused for twelve weeks.

The prisoners still pertinaciously refused to act on His Worship's advice; and one of them said that he would not return to the ship though he should get two years imprisonment for refusing.

His Worship said if that was the case, they were committed to the House of Correction, with hard labour for four weeks.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Thursday, 18*th September*.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE; AND CAPTAIN BARKER, I. N., MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

The Court met according to adjournment at three o'clock and proceeded with the investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of the ship *Wadiatool Rahimon*.

Mr. Samuel Eves Sculpthorpe said,—I am a Pilot in Her Majesty's Service, Bombay. I was a Pilot on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon*, when she went to sea on the 30th June and 1st July, last. I went on board about 5-30 A.M. on the 30th June. I proceeded to unmoor the ship. When I went on board, the Captain, Mate and crew were on board. I commenced to unmoor the ship about six o'clock, that is I commenced to clear hawse, there were three round turns in the hawse. Having cleared hawse we picked up the port anchor; this was about eight o'clock. The anchor was catted but I am not positive whether it was fished or not. The men then went to breakfast, after breakfast the Captain and Mate went on shore and we commenced to heave short. The gunner was the only officer left on board the vessel on the turn of the tide, about one o'clock P.M. we weighed and proceeded to beat out of the harbour with a moderate breeze, all plain sail set. The wind being about west south west. The starboard anchor was left hanging to the hawse pipe, it was not catted. The Captain came on board about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the mate came on board about twenty minutes afterwards. We had to heave to for the captain and mate to come on board. When we were under full sail beating out, the speed of the vessel was about six knots an hour. The vessel was heading. She stayed well. At about 6 o'clock the ebb-tide ceasing flowed. We anchored about half way between the two lighthouses. The wind was moderate, about the same direction with smooth water. We brought up with the starboard anchor, we veered to 45 fathoms to the hawse. At daylight the following morning we commenced to get sunshine the weather during the night, under-weigh. We had fine weather during the night. The vessel held on. I am sure that the port anchor was secured to the cathead, it was not hanging to the bows during the night. We were so long getting under-weigh that we could not get out that tide, we [illegible] about 8 miles and three quarters [illegible] Point Lighthouse. About 9 A.M. we went to with the starboard anchor. When I weighed on the morning of the 1st July, the starboard anchor was catted but not fished. When we anchored about 8 o'clock we veered out about 40 fathoms of chain to the hawse. After heaving we had breakfast. I went on deck and found the vessel had been dragging her anchor. I gave orders to let go the port anchor to bring the ship up. The weather was squally at the time but not blowing fresh. There was no sea on. We got under-weigh again about 2 o'clock P. M.; we picked up up the port anchor first, it was catted but not fished. The starboard anchor was hove close up to the hawse pipe, it was not catted; I am sure that the anchor was close up to the hawse pipe, I hove it close up so that it should not knock about. I had no time to cat it as I wanted the men to work the ship. We proceeded to beat out of the harbour under all plain sail. I only made one tack, I stood over to the westward first and then went straight out, heading up about South Southwest. The anchor was not catted before I left the ship. They were busy about catting it when I left the ship. I don't recollect any application being made to me by either the Captain or the Mate for permission to cat the anchor. During my experience as Pilot I know that it is not usual for the Pilot to attend the receiving of the anchors. It is the duty of the chief officer to receive the anchors. On the first tack I made on the second day, I told the chief mate not to cat the anchor as I wanted the men to put the ship about. We were about a quarter of an hour on that tack; we were heading well out. From the time of tacking almost two hours elapsed before I left the vessel. During that interval no application was made to me by the Captain or Mate to cat the anchor. After we got all sail set I did not want the men. There was ample time to cat and fish the anchor before I left. Supposing application had been made by the Captain or Mate I should not have had no objection to the anchor being catted and fished as I did not want the men. I quitted the ship about 5-30 P.M. having guided her clear of all danger. The outer-light vessel was bearing north about a mile distant. The vessel was in seven and a half fathoms water when I left, heading up S. S. W. The lead was hove when I left the ship. I am certain as to the depth of water. The first night the vessel was pumped out about 8 o'clock, with one pump. The morning we anchored I don't know how long they were pumping the ship out. I am not aware whether the well was sounded during that night; I was on deck once during the night to look round. During the following day the well was not sounded to my knowledge. I do not think the well could have been sounded without my knowing it. I do not recollect the Captain at any time that I had charge of the vessel saying "if the anchor was not catted it would play the devil with our bows"; or any words to that effect. During the time that we were under-weigh both days we had no occasion to shorten sail through squally weather. To the best of my knowledge the vessel was pumped out only once during the time that I was on board. During the time I was on board the anchors could not, without my knowledge, knock against the bows. The anchors could not knock against the bows while hanging to the hawse pipe. To the best of my recollection both anchors were wooden stocked. I have no idea what the weight of the ship's anchors were. The anchors were purchased by the Captain. When I quitted the vessel the weather was moderate. There was no sea on to speak of. I landed at the Appollo Bunder about 7 o'clock P. M. I had fine weather all the way. When I left the vessel I told the master to stand a little further on and then tack to the northward so as to have the advantage of the ebb-tide. When I left the ship she was under courses, topsails, top-gallants sails, fore-top-mast stay-sail and jib spanker. It was clear weather.

On the cask; they rarely come off, unless from rough usage; the effect of their loss would probably be leakage of the contents of the cask. There was the mark of quarter casks on some of the casks.

Mr. John Parsons stated that he was present at the survey, and the description is correctly given. The captain just before the survey said to him that the casks were not damaged at all when they left the ship. Subsequently he stated that the passage had been a fair, moderate passage, and that the fact of any re-stowage of casks was not inserted in his log-book. The value of the beer was Rs. 77 per hogshead, the duty on the quantity short had been deducted, the beer fetched Rs. 240. Witness's experience in the importing trade was that when damage had occurred to a cargo of ale, when improper stowage was clearly shewn, the captain or ship's agent paid for the damage.

Cross-examined,—Two of the casks which were nearly empty were not charged for, owing to there being no outward mark to as their cause of leakage. The effect of spilling upon the ale would depend upon the quantity withdrawn and the length of time which had since elapsed. The rest of the cargo had been delivered at the rate of Rs. 77 per hogshead according to various contracts of which the casks in question were a part. Witness remarked to the captain at the survey that there was a great difference between his own remarks to witness and the description of the weather experienced by him according to the protest.

Captain John Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyds, gave evidence as to correctness of the survey report; he considered that the damage was the result of bad weather. Provided the casks were properly stowed the weather must have been more than ordinarily bad to cause such damage; if improperly stowed, however, even in ordinary weather damage would be liable to be done to the cargo. It is difficult to judge of the weather from the protest. Any displacement of cargo should always be mentioned in the log-book. At the survey the captain said that the cargo had not shifted; to the best of witness's recollection there was no mention made then of severe weather having been experienced.

Cross-examined,—There are heavy gales occasionally in the latitudes where the ship was at the time mentioned in the protest. Casks on the top tier very frequently work round more or less on the voyage out to India, there being no weight above them.

His Honor remarked that, therefore, more care was necessary on the part of the captain to prevent the casks turning round and leaking in consequence.

Cross-examination continued,—Frequently goods are placed on the top of the casks to prevent this. Generally beer in hogsheads generates some heat; the leakage would not increase the heat, however, which is caused by the fermentation of each cask. Casks are more liable to work round when there has been no goods on the top tier; in fact this take place in most vessels where this is not done.

Re-examined,—The upper tier of the *Forest Rights* was found to contain a large number of empty casks; although every possible precaution had been taken the casks had still turned round. In this latter case there was no room for goods to have been stowed. This turning of casks is not considered in the light of a cargo shifting; any shifting of cargo to a serious extent would soon be known, and should be mentioned in the log-book.

By the Court,—It is well known to all captains that this leakage will take place. Where there is no room for cargo on the top the damage can only be tried to be prevented by "chocking" the casks well.

Mr. H. Somerville stated that at the request of plaintiffs he examined the casks in question, and that the report of their condition was correct. The captain said to Mr. Parsons at the survey that he had not experienced any heavy weather, and that there was no entry in the log-book as to any one going into the hold to see if the cargo had shifted. The firm to which witness belongs have not received more than three damaged casks out of 800 during this season.

Mr. Kelly said, that the defence was that very heavy weather had been experienced by defendant which alone caused the casks to turn, and that the captain was protected by the clause quoted in the bill of lading; that he should be able to prove by several witnesses. The fact that most of these casks where leakage had taken place bore no signs of damage, tended to prove that the beer had leaked out from the vent holes when the casks had turned. Mr. Kelly said the main question he should have to prove would be, was the cargo properly stowed according to the custom of the port? If, therefore, it was usual for casks to be stowed as the present cargo was, the captain clearly was exonerated from liability; for this purpose he should call witnesses, who would also prove the state in which the casks arrived in Bombay. Mr. Kelly said he should call a captain of a ship which was in company with the *Veritas* on the date when the gale was met with; he would corroborate the statement of defendant as to the severity of the storm he encountered.

Mr. Kelly said, that before he called any witnesses he would call the attention of the Court to a case that was tried before the Court of Admiralty in Ireland where a certain description of dunnage had been used and where at certain ports a peculiar sort of dunnage was used. In the present case it would be shown that the dunnage used was that which was customary in the port where the vessel sailed from. The dunnage used was "hanging beds" which was the proper dunnage used in that port. The only question now to determine was, whether it had been properly used, and if it could be shown that it had been then it would be sufficient to show that there had been proper stowage.

His Honor said, that proper description of dunnage might have been used but not sufficient of it; or it might not have been properly laid.

Thomas Jones Lowe examined.—I am master of the ship *Veritas*. I left England in March last; a portion of my cargo was beer; the vessel arrived in Bombay on the 9th July. I had three consignments of beer on board, one to the P. and O. Company, one to Messrs. Lyon Brothers, and the other one to the plaintiffs. The beer was stowed by Stevedores. I saw some of the plaintiffs beer stowed. It was stowed in bilge and cantling, hanging beds and quarter chocks, &c. and in addition there were end chocks between the casks. This was the usual way of stowing casks. The chief officer took charge of it to the gangway and the second officer saw it stowed, it was his duty to do so. About eight or ten days after leaving we had some bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, the wind veered suddenly, [illegible] called it muddy weather, with a very heavy sea, the ship lay heaved ahead and rolled; and the weather continued so for several days with contrary winds. I don't think the weather at that time effected the cargo. I saw the cargo. We opened the lower hold and the 'tween decks as soon as the weather abated sufficiently, and removed some of the cargo to trim the ship; the goods we shifted were bale goods, we ascertained that none of the beer was injured though some casks of provisions in the forehold were adrift; none of the beer casks had been shifted. After this we proceeded on our voyage with tolerably good weather until the 21st May when we had a very severe gale. I never saw it blow harder than on that occasion. The wind was continually shifting which had the effect of making the ship labour very much. The Barometer stood as low as 29·30. This weather lasted for upwards of thirty hours before sail could be made again. (Witness here read from his private log book) The foretop-mast stay-sail was carried away on the 23rd, and the ship took in much water, the pumps had to be resorted to every hour. After this I proceeded on my voyage and on arrival in Bombay an authorized surveyor was employed, who saw the cargo previous to the removal of any of the casks. One of the casks had its head burst out, through fermentation; and several others had worked round. I attribute the working round to the heavy rolling of the ship in heavy weather; other casks were injured in different ways. I am of opinion that the heat in the hold had a tendency to shrink the wood, the more especially as they were shipped in wet weather. I attribute the damage done to the casks to have been caused by the bad weather we experienced. I consider that the beer of the plaintiffs was properly stowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acland,—The date of the protest was the 17th of August and was drawn up in order to meet these claims; and after I had a good deal of discussion with Mr. Parsons and the surveyor. I did not see the casks leave the ship, and I do not remember saying anything about the weather on the voyage either to Mr. Parsons or to any one else. The statement in the protest about the cargo getting adrift in April referred to the goods in the forehold. The statement was not made for the purpose of throwing the blame on the bad weather. The matter is not mentioned in the log book. In reference to the shifting the words "re-stowing" are used there. In one instance the words were erased and re-written in Bombay harbour. (Here Mr. Acland pointed out several erasures that had been made in the log-book, and which the witness admitted and explained.) The goods that were taken out of the forehold and re-stowed were heavy goods and not beer. In stowing the beer, beds were used between each tier, they were stowed bilge to bilge. I have sailed three times before from London but have never brought beer before in bulk. The casks were stowed by Stevedores in London, I have heard that they are sometimes careless, and I therefore had an officer down in the hold to superintend the stowage. There was sufficient room for stowing the 100 casks on the top tier and space to spare. I have been at sea since Oct. 1856. I consider that the weather was very bad; it was more than ordinary bad weather. The surveyor that I called in was Mr. Lowe, his attention was particularly called to the damaged casks. He gave me a report of his survey, it is dated the 6th of August some days after the other survey. He saw them before their removal. I did not see them myself then, but saw them afterwards. I was present when the report, now produced, was drawn up and did not make any particular objection to it at that time, though I look upon it as a partial report. I am not aware that beer barrels are always well dried before they are used. The reason why I did not put anything on the top of the casks was, because I had a heavy cargo and had a great portion of the ship vacant.

Re-examined,—I have been on board of a ship, though not as master, where beer and brandy has been carried. It is usual to stow anything on the top of the casks such as light articles, it would not do to put heavy goods there. The cargo of the ship was heavy in the lower hold, and therefore it would not be proper to place any more goods on the upper tier.

To the Court,—I am aware that it is necessary to keep the casks in an horizontal position. Some of them were found to have turned over bung down. If weight had been put on the top tier the probability is that they would not have moved at all. I admit that it would have been better to have put goods on the top of them, but I did not know at that time that the third tier was liable to turn round.

Mr. L. D. Lowe said,—I am acting surveyor to the Bombay Assurance Society, and survey ships for them. I went on board the *Veritas* on the day after her arrival. On taking off the hatches no damage could be discerned. I went on board every morning or nearly so. I surveyed the casks and saw them, they appeared to have been stowed and dunnaged according to the rules of the Board of Trade, they had some of the bungs down, which I attributed to the weather the ship had. Good cross beds were laid for them. I have had a good deal of experience in the stowing of casks, in the West Indian Rum trade. I consider that these casks were properly stowed. Cargo stowed on the top of casks will tend to prevent their shifting, but if a ship leaves London without anything on the top of the casks I still think she would be properly stowed.

Cross-examined,—I have had experience as chief mate of vessels in the stowage of cargo. I hold a master's certificate. I have been to San Francisco with beer. I saw these casks on board the *Veritas*, they were not at either end of the ship. I afterwards saw three or four casks on deck. I saw one cask, that I could tell by the marks, had been turned right round which was partly empty. I saw the log book and I consider the weather shown therein to be bad enough. I consider that the captain of a ship is bound to do all in his power to keep his cargo secure. The beer was stowed from side to side.

Captain W. Stapleton, master of the ship *Norwood*, stated, that he was in company with the *Veritas* at the time stated by the captain of that vessel, and that he experienced the most violent gale that ever he had been in in his life. (The witness here described from his log-book the state of the weather.) Witness would not put any thing on the top tier if they were close to the deck, but if there was sufficient space light goods ought to be placed there. Heavy goods should not be placed on the top tier, if they were so to do so, there would be danger of the bottom tier being injuriously pressed. He considered that any description of cargo that might have been placed on the top of these would have prevented them from shifting in such a gale as I experienced. If they had been so packed he was of opinion that the lower tiers would have been liable to burst.

Cross-examined,—If there was a space of about four feet only between the casks and the deck, he would not put anything on the top of them, as there is no cargo that it would be safe to place there that would prevent the casks from turning over, if the weather was such as was stated by the Captain of the *Veritas*.

To the Court,—Casks stowed in a similar manner to that described by the defendant would not be liable to turn over in ordinary weather.

Captain Andrew Pearson, of the ship *Lancastrian*, stated that he had experience of the conveyance of beer on board ship. Witness described the manner in which beer was usually stowed, which he stated was in the same manner as stowed in the *Veritas*. He was of opinion that it would be improper to put any great weight on the top tier. There was no means to prevent casks from working round in heavy weather. In his experience he had always found that some casks were turned round. Bad weather prevailed generally in the southern latitudes in May.

Cross-examined,—If a consignment of beer was placed on the upper tier, it would not be an unusual quantity for twelve of them to be damaged out of a hundred, in heavy weather. If there was a space of three feet between the upper tier and the deck he would not put any thing on the top of the casks, as it was contrary to Lloyds regulations. If planks were driven between the casks and the deck, they would not remain without being injured. He had tried the placing of planks across water casks and with props on them and in the first gale of wind he encountered the casks were broken.

Mr. J. Ashcroft, second mate of the *Veritas*, corroborated the testimony of the defendant, as to stowage of the casks of beer, and as to the state of the weather experienced on the voyage.

Mr. Kelly said that was the case for the defendant.

His Honor in giving judgment said, that it was a well recognised rule of law that Captains of ships should be answerable for all damage done to cargo under their care, except it arose from dangers of the seas or leakage. In this case it was alleged that the leakage occurred from the dangers of the sea, while the plaintiff contended that it was caused by bad stowage. The question then for the consideration of the Court was whether the damage was caused by the leakage or by bad stowage. His Honor then referred to to the case of Phillips v. Clerk reported in C. B. in which it was laid down that the captain was liable for bad stowage. On the evidence in this case His Honor said that he clearly came to the conclusion that the damage was caused by leakage; and the question therefore was whether that leakage was caused by the dangers of the sea or by bad stowage. It was quite evident that the *onus probandi* laid with the defendant. There was no doubt that the vessel had met with bad weather but it did not follow that the Captain had done all in his power to prevent the damage to the goods. There had been the evidence of skilled witnesses, but some of those gentlemen had not seen the casks at all, and therefore the evidence of those that had must be of the most importance. There had been no witness who could say when the damage had occurred. It appeared to His Honor that something should have been placed on the top tier to have kept the casks from turning round, and if it was wrong to have placed heavy goods on that tier, then that tier should not have been put there at all. He was clearly of opinion that it was incumbent on the Captain to have placed cargo of some description on the top of the casks and, according to the evidence if that had been done the casks would have been kept in their proper position. Therefore taking all circumstances into consideration the verdict must be for the plaintiffs in the amount claimed.

Verdict for plaintiffs Rs. 500 and costs.

Friday, 19*th September* 1862.
(BEFORE J. F. HOSE, ESQ.)
Dongersey Premjee vs. F. Chambers.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 367-2-6, which was made of two items of Rs. 258, being the loss sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's neglect and refusal to deliver to him four cases containing 258 pieces of Dyed Madapollams, out of nine cases which the latter had agreed to sell to him on the 5th July last at Rs. 2-15-6 per piece; and Rs. 109-2-6, being the balance of Rs. 1,000 paid to defendant by plaintiff on account of five cases containing 300 pieces of Dyed Madapollams delivered to the latter.

Dr. Reid in opening the case stated that on the 5th July last the plaintiff and his Mehta went to the Office of the defendant and there contracted to purchase nine cases of yellow Madapollams; plaintiff signed a printed memo. of agreement and took delivery of five cases, and in consideration thereof made a part payment of Rs. 1,000 on the occasion to the defendant's clerk, Dadabhoy Rustomjee. On the 14th July when he again called to take delivery of the other cases, an account was taken by defendant in which he made out what was due by plaintiff and was about to deliver the goods, but subsequently he repudiated the authority of his clerk Dadabhoy to sell the goods and refused to deliver the four cases. Although there was no written agreement between the parties, yet the part delivery of goods and the part payment of price constituted the contract, and the learned counsel submitted that the defendant by making out the account and promising to deliver the remainder of the cases had thereby ratified the act of his clerk who apparently had authority to sell the goods. However, in the meantime, the price of the cloth having risen, plaintiff had contracted to sell the nine cases to Framjee Ardaseer Daver at a profit of one Rupee on each piece, and he now sought to recover the difference between the price at which he had bought from the defendant the price at which he sold to Framjee. A notice was served upon the defendant in reply to which he informed the plaintiff that the contract had been made by the clerk subject to his approval, and that having disapproved of it, he was desirous to return the Rs. 1,000 and receive back the five cases already delivered.

Mr. Chambers on being examined said that having proceeded to Poona in the month of July he had given instructions to his clerk, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, what was to be done with the goods. He had given him special authority to sell four cases, limiting him to Rs. 3 per piece. The clerk was not in the habit of selling goods without defendant's authority. He learnt that the clerk had sold nine cases at Rs. 2-15-6 per piece. There was a memo. of contract signed by plaintiff. Subsequently to the signing of the memo. and without plaintiff's knowledge, an interpolation was made by the clerk by adding the words "to be sold with the permission of Mr. Chambers." (Witness is shewn the alleged memo. of account.) The memo. of account was stolen from his desk. It was in his handwriting, but he did not venture to swear that it was made for the plaintiff. He repudiated the clerk's authority to sell nine cases. He did not approve of the contract. The plaintiff had tendered the remainder of the money, but witness could not say the sum payable was Rs. 664½. He had promised to deliver the goods, not knowing that the contract was subject to his approval. On learning that it was so, he refused to sanction it.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee, the clerk, said, he got the memo. of contract signed by plaintiff. He sold nine cases, believing that the price was good and that his master would approve of it. He, however, made a verbal condition with the plaintiff that the contract was subject to the approval of Mr. Chambers, and that in the event of Mr. Chambers disapproving of it, he would return the Rs. 1,000 and receive back the goods. He had instructions from Mr. Chambers to sell four cases only at Rs. 3 per piece, but he sold nine thinking he was making a profit for his master. He explained the verbal condition thoroughly to plaintiff in presence of the assistant clerk, Jehanghir Shapoorjee, one Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, and the Office peon Gannoo. He wrote the interpolation in the memo. in the presence of Mr. Chambers, but without plaintiff's knowledge. He had not proposed to plaintiff to insert, these words, though he had made the condition verbally.

The witnesses Jehanghir Shapoorjee, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, and Gannoo sepoy were examined to prove that the contract was conditional.

Dr. Reid in commenting upon the evidence said that it had the appearance of having been concocted by the clerk Dadabhoy with a view to rescind the contract. Looking at the antecedents of the case it appeared highly improbable that plaintiff could have entered into another contract to sell the Madapollams to Framjee, knowing that his contract with the defendant was conditional. He cited the cases of *Pickering vs. Bust*, 15 East and *Wild* vs. *Hopkins* to shew that the contract was binding upon the defendant.

Plaintiff on being examined said the cases were sold to him absolutely and that there was no condition as to the contract being subject to the approval of Mr. Chambers. He considered Dadabhoy had general authority to make the sale, as it is usual in the European Houses for Parsee brokers and clerks to sell goods on behalf of their masters. Nothing was said to him that the contract was conditional. On the 14th July, he saw Mr. Chambers, and offered the balance of the money and asked for the delivery of the goods. He made an account with Mr. Chambers (identifies the memo. of account) shewing the balance was Rs. 664½, and Mr. Chambers promised to deliver the four cases on the following day. Subsequently Mr. Chambers refused to deliver the cases. Witness did not see Dadabhoy Jamsetjee in the office when the contract was entered into; nor was the sepoy Gunnoo within hearing.

The Mehta of the plaintiff corroborated his master's evidence.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said:—In this case, defendant is sued for non-fulfilment of contract entered into between plaintiff and Dadabhoy Rustomjee as agent of defendant. Defendant alleges that the contract was a conditional one, the condition of which has not been fulfilled, and that Dadabhoy Rustomjee had no authority to bind defendant by such contract. That the contract was conditional is denied by plaintiff who further contends that it was subsequently ratified by defendant himself. With reference to the contract whether it was conditional or absolute, there was the evidences of four witnesses, all of whom swear they were present when the contract was entered into, that there was a condition made that if it was disapproved of by the defendant the five cases should be returned to the defendant and the money should be returned to the plaintiff. On the other hand, the plaintiff and his Mehta swore that it was an absolute contract, without any condition, and in support of their statement they produce a paper on which they rely as evidence of contract but which could not be looked upon as a contract, being unilateral. This paper was an addition to it which was made after it was signed and the words added are, "to be sold with the permission of Mr. Chambers." Now it is not alleged that that insertion was made at the time of signing; Dadabhoy admits it was subsequently made for the information of the defendant. I think it was wrong for a person to make such an addition. Now, one might suppose that these words had been inserted by Dadabhoy for the purpose of satisfying Mr. Chambers, but there is nothing of that kind in the evidence before me. Mr. Chambers would have carried out the contract by delivering these cases of Madapollams, if the money due had been paid to him, when the plaintiff went to him with Rs. 600, for up to that time there was no misunderstanding, and Dadabhoy being ill at that time and Mr. Chambers not having had any communication with him immediately on his return from Poona. But after being informed that the contract was conditional, Mr. Chambers refused to deliver the goods. The question is whether the evidence of the plaintiff and his witness, coupled with the memo of agreement is stronger evidence, than that of the defendant and his four witnesses. As far as I can understand the evidence, Dadabhoy was anxious to have the contract carried out, and it was clear that he had no authority to carry it out, Mr. Chambers not having given him any authority to sell the nine cases, though he had given him authority to sell four of them at Rs. 3 per piece. Therefore there was every reason to suppose that Dadabhoy would not have entered into an absolute contract to sell the nine cases. It appears to me probable and the weight of evidence is in favour of defendant, and therefore I come to the conclusion that the sale was a conditional sale. The question is then whether there is anything to shew that that contract was sanctioned, that the authority of Dadabhoy had been ratified by the defendant. On the occasion when the plaintiff offered Rs. 600, it appeared Mr. Chambers was willing to receive the full amount, but at that time he was unacquainted with the terms of the contract, and the question is, that Mr. Chambers being unacquainted with the terms, whether this could be a ratification. I am of opinion that a person cannot be said to ratify a contract, the terms of which he is not aware of. Mr. Chambers not being aware of the terms, I consider that what he did on that occasion was no ratification. I give verdict for the full amount claimed.

Dr. Reid.—Does your Honor give verdict in the item of Rs. 109? The defendant ought to return that sum to plaintiff.

His Honor.—I give verdict for both items. Plaintiff cannot recover that sum, unless he delivers back the goods.

Verdict for defendant for full amount claimed.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

WE had heard from several quarters lately that the report of the expensive Cholera Commission of last year was such a miserable production, that the government and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had determined to scuttle and sink it; and that it would be heard of no more by the general public. This, however, we are happy to say, is not the case; as letters from Army head quarters at Simlah advise the despatch of several copies of the report in question, to the different functionaries who may be interested, officially or professionally, in its contents. We have not ourselves been furnished with notice of a copy having been despatched to us, nor do we believe that the other members of the fourth estate at the Presidency, have been favoured in this wise; but we shall doubtless, get an early look at the publication, which we confess ourselves rather anxious to see. We have all along been of opinion that this year's labor of the Cholera Commission would bring forth a mouse of utility; knowing as we did, that most of the members of the Commission were utterly unqualified to investigate the matter before them; not from any culpable ignorance on their part, but because neither their education, their profession, or their previous pursuits and employment, had prepared them to undertake, with any probability of success, the very difficult task submitted to them. A little time longer will, however, show us what has been done; when we hope to be able to show what has not been done, and has not been understood.—*Englishman, Sept.* 8.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ADDRESS MR. LAING.

A NUMEROUS meeting assembled on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Town Hall of Calcutta, in compliance with a very numerously and influentially signed requisition to the Sheriff, for the purpose of presenting an Address to Mr. Laing on the occasion of his having been compelled to resign his post as Financial Minister in India, by the deliberate insults and unjust censures passed upon him by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood. The meeting, which originally stood convened for the previous Saturday, had been postponed in consequence of a telegraphic *canard* from Bombay asserting the reconciliation of the Statesman with the Whig Baronet in power; and the postponement had the usual effect of all postponements in dimfinishing the numbers attending, though, as will be seen, it in no way deadened its spirit. Almost all the leading mercantile houses were represented, as well as every portion of the non-official European community; the civil service were conspicuous by their absence, and but few Natives attended; but a number of the influential Parsees were present. There was a perfect unanimity of feeling throughout the proceedings, with the tone and spirit of which it will be hard to find fault. The Address itself, so far as its composition is concerned, we abandon to the ill-natured critics who will doubtless abound. Its spirit is admirable, and its mode of expression abominable. Mending it would be impossible, but if it were re-written in about half as many words and with some regard to the capabilities of the English language in its construction, it would then be worthy of the occasion, and of the meeting which adopted it at the end of the lengthy proceedings. Mr. Laing may be proud of the testimony borne by this meeting, to the high value placed by Calcutta upon his services; an acute politician as he is, we are sure that he will be glad to see that the wrong done to himself will bear useful fruit for India in the impetus it has given to the desire for more independence for the Government of India, and for the placing of the whole of India's financial affairs, military and civil, upon such a basis as must increase the efficiency of the services, whilst lessening their cost to India.

Precisely at three o'clock the Sheriff opened the proceedings by reading the requisition convening the meeting, and was unanimously voted into the chair.

David Cowie, Esq., Sheriff, said that he would not detain the meeting by any remarks of his own, but would simply say that it was his opinion as a member of that Council in which Mr. Laing had worked so zealously for India, that Mr. Laing had proved himself to be what was so difficult to find "the right man in the right place."

Mr. J. N. Bullen, in moving the first resolution, said—"Before addressing myself to the resolution which I have to propose to you, I wish to say a few words with reference to the postponement of this meeting, which, as you are aware, originally stood fixed for last Saturday. You will all probably have seen the telegram from Bombay published in the daily papers of last Saturday stating that a reconciliation had taken place between Sir C. Wood and Mr. Laing, and that Mr. Laing was to return to India in November. Though this seemed inconsistent with the theory which, I am sorry to say, has met with rather extensive acceptance, that the offensive despatch of the 10th June which was the immediate cause of Mr. Laing's resignation, was designedly made so offensive with the deliberate object of forcing Mr. Laing to resign; yet, as there was nothing absolutely impossible in it, and the source from which it emanated was so entirely above suspicion it could not be altogether discredited. Nor were there wanting ingenious theories in support of the probability that the report would prove correct. It was known that the ministry were at issue with the advanced section of their supporters in the House represented by Mr. Cobden. It was thought not violently improbable that this party might have shown a disposition to espouse Mr. Laing's cause, and that the astute nobleman at the head of the ministry might have thought the opportunity a good one of patching up a peace with this party by bringing about a reconciliation between the Secretary of State and our late Finance Minister. Other plausible theories were also started, but this was, I believe, the one which met with most general acceptance. It was felt, therefore, that there was no inherent impossibility that the telegram might prove correct; and as it was certainly not the wish of those who promoted this meeting that it should be made the cause of additional ill-feeling between the Secretary of State and Mr. Laing, in the event of his return to this country, it was thought better to postpone the meeting for a week, by which time later news would be received from England, and the correctness or otherwise of the telegram be established. We have now fourteen days later news from England than the date of the letter which announced the reconciliation, and as no allusion to such reconciliation is made, it may be safely concluded that the rumour has from the first had its origin in some misconception. I am afraid that the unbelievers, who argued that though Mr. Cobden and his party might think the shortcoming of the ministry on such matters as a Grammar School Bill or Marriage Affinity Bill sufficient grounds for a party demonstration, yet that it was absurd to suppose that they would take any interest in such unimportant matters as a dispute between the Secretary of State and the Finance Minister in this country, though it might involve principles of the highest importance to the welfare of the country,—must claim their victory. Still, I for one do not regret that this meeting was postponed. It is the fashion in England to think of the citizens of Calcutta as a set of discontented fellows ready to get up demonstrations against the government with reason or without reason, just for the mere pleasure of agitating. Now I don't suppose that in such matters we are much better nor much worse than our countrymen either in England or elsewhere. Like Englishmen everywhere we are respectful to authority and obedient to the law, but when we see injustice done either to ourselves or to those who have laboured diligently and faithfully for us, we rebel against it. But to say that we are agitators merely for the pleasure of agitating, is a libel upon us of which our readiness to forgo this meeting when the immediate cause of it had, it was supposed, been removed,

lation, and as a preliminary to the few remarks I have to make, I beg to read the Resolution itself.

"That recognising the importance of maintaining unimpaired the dignity of the Governor General in Council, this meeting has seen with great regret the tone adopted by the Secretary of State for India in Council in several despatches to His Excellency in Council lately made public, and desires to record its opinion that the adoption of such a style in addressing the Government of India is calculated seriously to impair its dignity in the eyes of the people of this country."

We all know the respect felt by the Natives of this country for those in supreme authority, and how little they feel for subordinates. When the Governor General ceases to be supreme in India, when the measures dictated by experience are thwarted, and he is addressed in a tone of marked disrespect, he will forfeit the respect of the Native community and much of his power for good will be gone. With the personal dignity of Lord Elgin we have no concern, but the political dignity of the Viceroy is a matter which must interest the poorest subject (Hear! Hear!) The object of the Resolution I have the honor of proposing is a protest against acts tending to impair that dignity. Mr. Laing had the support of the late and the present Viceroy to all his measures, but that did not shield him from insult, and all the censure that has been heaped upon him is by implication applicable to the Viceroy whose subordinate he was.

The last and greatest act of Lord Canning—the sale of Waste Lands—has returned, after a delay of nine months, shorn of all that made it great, and mangled until it is now a permanent settlement in favor of the wild beasts; and the holders of grants are thankful for leave to return to the rule of the East India Company. The Contract Law is forbidden, and those to whom we looked for help, are waiting until the extension of slavery fills their ware-houses for they have no sympathy or influence to spare for free men.

In seconding the above Resolution,

Mr. J. H. Furguson said,—"That never before had he seen or heard of a government of India being addressed in such a tone as that adopted by Sir Charles Wood ever since his accession to the office of Secretary of State for India. Truly, the new title of Viceroy, so recently bestowed upon Her Majesty's representative, had been dragged in the dust by Sir Charles Wood to the best of his ability. When, too, it was remembered what that title meant, it rendered the feeling with which all who were Britons at heart looked upon this insults heaped upon it, still more indignant. What effect would not such a tone have upon the natives of India, when they saw the Queen's representative ordered to do this, and that, and the other, and that too in the tone used by an employer, to an employé, by a master to a servant? He would not speak of the substance of the various insults he alluded to, for the Resolution he was seconding confined him to the general tone of the despatches. He would not discuss the despatch of the 9th of June, which had been and would be alluded to by other speakers, but would allude to that of the 9th of July. It certainly spoke more than was usual of Her Majesty's government, and had less of the autocratic "I". He alluded to the despatch regarding the Waste Lands. He would not detain the meeting by dwelling on it though he could speak feelingly. In that despatch were such words as, "I have to require," "I must desire," "Your Excellency will, however, furnish me with a report," &c. He would ask, was that the tone in which to address the Viceroy and Governor General of India? He believed that it was generally admitted, and especially by the mercantile community, that the object of obtaining good financiers was one of the greatest importance. To say nothing more of the treatment Mr. Laing had received, he would ask, whether such conduct on the part of Sir Charles Wood was likely to lead to the acceptance of Mr. Laing's appointment by men who would possess the confidence of the public? He should trow not. He had been told, however, that in official matters, courtesy of language was a question of taste. He thought not. He thought it was a question of protecting the dignity of Her Majesty's representative so as to enable him to maintain the magnanimity, power, and justice, of Her Majesty's government.

The resolution was then put and carried,

Mr. Maitland then proposed the third resolution as under:—

That this meeting desires also to record its opinion of the vital importance of unity of action between the Home Government and Government of India, and the regret with which it has lately seen several instances of the absence of such unity in the reversal by the Home Government of measures sanctioned by the Government of India. That this meeting feels strongly that such a course of action if persevered in by the Home Government will also tend seriously to impair the respect which has hitherto been felt by all classes for the Government of India.

He said that, looking round that hall where many present were Englishmen and all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of England, he thought they might well ask the question which was asked by one of the Queen's best and most faithful servants. Years ago the Duke of Wellington had asked the question in an important crisis. "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" Such an enquiry was well needed now. There were, he was sure, many present, who could remember when from the steps of the neighbouring palace they had heard it proclaimed that the Queen of England had assumed the reins of government and how she was hailed with joy and pride as Queen of England and Empress of Hindoostan; and it was because he hoped, that all present were loyal and devoted subjects of that beloved Queen that they had met together that day to ask how was the Queen's government best to be carried on here. They had heard of the old proverb "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and also how in old times when it was said of a man, that he was "unstable as water" it was added thou shall not excel." And this was very much the case of the Government of India as ruled from England. No such Government could be stable or successful. It had been said that the double Government would never do, but the only difficulty that could stand in the way of a double Government was want of harmony, confidence, and a sincere desire to pull together. The British constitution was acknowledged to be the wisest and best, and why? Because all the members of government pulled together. He would here take leave to read an extract from the *Saturday Review*, and he would do so because it expressed in able language exactly what he thought on the subject.

"On Thursday evening the House of Commons was regaled with the unusual exhibition of a Minister of State attacking one of his own subordinates. It is common enough to see a Prime Minister fight against all odds, with the pluck of a Confederate General, to defend some unlucky *protege* against a hopelessly conclusive charge: but a denunciation of an absent official of his own department was a novelty which no Minister but the Secretary of State for India could possibly have presented. This is but one of the many anomalies which result from the mode under which our Indian Empire is governed."

—He would ask them to mark what followed—

"Whether there is any possible way of remedying this strange state of things by legislation may be doubtful; but as the principle of governing India in India is universally acknowledged, it is evident that the existing machinery can only work if it is used with the utmost consideration on both sides." To show too that charges were not being brought against the Secretary of State without foundation he would cite a few cases which had occurred. How many others had occurred or were at this hour occurring, or were likely to occur again he would not say. First, there was the Mysore Grant. He would not dwell on the merits, or rather demerits of that case, for he thought that ninety-nine out of a hundred men in India were of the same opinion that it was a grant made to persons who had no just claim, and what was worse too at a time when in many cases money was withheld from the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers who had shed their life blood like water for the glory of England. (Hear! Hear!) It had been made too in such a manner as to hold the Government of India up to ridicule and to induce natives who thought they had similar claims, (and the name of such was legion) to believe that they would more effectually gain their point by haunting the antechambers and drawing rooms of the Secretary of State than by doing as they had before done; namely by applying for justice in the Council Chamber of the Governor-General (Hear! Hear!). All present, he was certain, knew what opposition Lord Canning's government had offered to that grant. They knew that thanks were due to them, but they also knew that the struggle was in vain. Another case was one which had occurred within the last few days. He alluded to the sale of waste lands. That subject had for many years occupied attention in India, and had often been urged upon the government at home, and at last that talented and high-minded young nobleman who then occupied the position of Secretary of State for India and who, he hoped, would soon occupy it again—he meant Lord Stanley, (loud cheers) sent a despatch ordering the matter to be seen to at once. It slumbered, however, as things would slumber in sleepy India, but at last in 1861 Lord Canning's Government thought they would take the matter in earnest: and they did what, as a merchant, he looked upon as a very common-sense proceeding, they communicated with those who were likely to buy, through their representatives the Landholders and Commercial Association, of which he was then the Chairman. The suggestion of that Association that certain rules should be adopted, among others that the land should be given at an upset price to the first applicant and not sold by auction, proved successful and the despatch of the 17th of October appeared, and it was remarkable that so certain was Lord Canning that he had power to settle the matter that at the close of the resolution he said:—

But it is not necessary to await the enactment for such a Law, before making known and as far as practicable acting upon the rules which have been here laid down.

What followed they all knew. There were shouts of joy and congratulation in India, which were re-echoed at home. The first time he himself saw the measure was at Lucknow, when it was placed in his hands by Mr. Yule, a man most competent to express an opinion on such a subject, with the remark—"There is something which will gratify you, and it is the wisest thing the Government of India have done since the English have had the country." All went as merry as a marriage bell, and he would mention as an instance of how favourably the matter was looked upon in England, that a rich merchant desiring to make his son a tea planter had written to him to buy some land which it was now impossible to do. Well, everything went on well, and for a year Sir Charles Wood made no sign, when all of a sudden a notice was seen, not in the *Government Gazette*, but hidden in the columns of an obscure half English half Hindoo paper, that the Government had stopped action in the matter. Then came Sir Charles Wood's resolution greatly differing from that of Lord Canning. He would not then discuss whether it was better to sell the land by auction or at an upset price, but would simply ask whether it was right or desirable that the Governor General in Council should settle this matter in June 1861, and that Sir Charles Wood, after taking no notice of it till 1862, should alter the whole thing and prevert one of Lord Canning's greatest measures when he was scarcely cold in his grave. Whether such a state of things could long go on with safety to India they could imagine as well as he could. Another case to which he would allude was the arrangement between the Government and the Bank of Bengal. It had been said that the Bank of Bengal had made a very good bargain, and doubtless they had, but as a merchant he was of opinion that a bargain might be profitable to both sides, and most likely it was so in the case he alluded to. But whether or no that which had been done by the Governor General in Council had not in the present instance been totally undone; but for all that, Sir Charles Wood had expressed his disapproval of the arrangement and intimated that after five years it would cease, and so the matter stood in a doubtful state still. He would read another extract from the last Overland mail, in which Mr. Nicoll asked the Secretary of State whether it was intended to proceed with a certain clause introduced into the Legislative Council of India giving the Bank of Bengal power to purchase Bills of Exchange, and Sir Charles replied that the matter was highly important, and "under the consideration of himself and Council." Were it not that the subject was too serious such a statement might be termed ridiculous, because all present knew that the clause alluded to had been in operation for several months; and he had merely alluded to it as another instance of the want of harmony existing between the government of India here and in England. Such cases had occurred, and how often they might occur again, is hearers could readily imagine, still he trusted that in time the good sense of the people of England would lead them to tell the Secretary of State that the Government of India should be administered in India, and that the time would also come, when members of Parliament would not act as if "India" were as the sound of a dinner-bell, but bestow on the affairs of that vast Empire some share of the attention they had bestowed on the miserable Night-Poaching Bill. What all here desired to see was, he was certain, perfect unity, so as to lead to the furtherance of such measures as would conduce to the honor of the Queen and the benefit of the creeds and classes of her subjects in India. He had much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mr. Claud Browne, in seconding the resolution said—The mover has entered so fully into the subject, that I need not detain this meeting at any length, but there is one point and one point alone that I wish to touch upon. From the first hour of Mr. Laing's connection with the Government of India, he strongly endeavoured to establish the principle, that the Government of India should be conducted in India and not in England, and few services could be rendered to this country to more entitle him to our gratitude. Under the rule of the Company and the advantage of a strong government, which felt itself able to oppose or delay measures from home which appeared objectionable, but under the present rule to do so is not so easy, for the Secretary of State for India appears all powerful and can dictate any measure he pleases. I think we are all agreed as to the injustice with which he has treated Mr. Laing, and therefore I will not descant upon that point, but will conclude by saying, that it is only by strong united efforts that we can expect relief from the ill-judged or ignorant caprices of an English placeman. (applause.)

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. G. Smith, Editor of the *Friend of India*, then rose and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I rise to move the adoption of the fourth Resolution:—

"That this meeting, feeling confidence in the financial position of the Empire, desires to express its opinion that the grants promised for Public Works and for Education, but ordered by the Secretary of State for India to be withdrawn should not be withheld."

There are probably few now present who were not in India three years ago, and who cannot recall the aspect of public affairs at the close of the month of August 1859. The Rebellion had long been at an end: eight months before Lord Clyde had declared that the last sepoy had been chased across the frontier, and Lord Canning had returned to the Capital from governing the North West. But in spite of the triumph of our arms, there was a gloom in society, a dull dissatisfaction in every class, worse in its character though less in degree than that which marked 1857. There were 30,000 English soldiers in the country, there were 300,000 native troops, and the military expenditure alone was 23 millions sterling. The cash balances were reduced so low that never in all its history was the Empire so near bankruptcy. New to such a crisis, and inexperienced in the statesmanship of finance, the Government of the time projected loan after loan which failed to draw even at six per cent., and finally summoned to their councils the most experienced banker of this city. The loans were given up in despair, and the expenditure on public works was restricted. The Treasury must be replenished, and taxes were resorted to. Free trade, in adopting which India was far ahead of England, was thrown to the winds, and the existing customs duties were doubled. The duty of Malwa opium was raised to the level of our own. In July a Bill was introduced into the legislature imposing Stamp duties, which did not pass that year; and finally a Bill for a graduated License-tax was brought forward in answer to the almost universal cry of the English community, a cry I make bold to say, unprecedented in the history of any country, for a heavy income-tax. You have not forgotten the indignation excited among all classes by that License Bill. Its proposer had the best intentions, but he allowed the public to believe that all officials were to be exempted from its provisions; and the subsequent explanation that they were to be taxed by a uniform deduction from their salaries, or in a different way from the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, added to the indignation. While every official felt annoyed, the Associations of this city this time three years ago, were engaged in drafting memorials against the Bill which never passed into law. Yet the men who expressed that indignation and signed these memorials are now met together to pledge themselves to declare their confidence in the financial position of the Empire, and to express their gratitude to a late member of that Government which was then so unpopular. How is it that so wonderful a change has been wrought in three years? A deficit of fourteen millions has been converted into a surplus, available for extra grants, of a million and a half, or if railway interest be left out of account, of three millions. Cash balances which were so low as to verge on insolvency stand at more than double what they then were at nineteen millions sterling. The revenue which was pronounced the most inelastic ever known, because more than half of it was derived from the land, has risen steadily more than a million a year. The expenditure which went on at the rate of 23 millions on the army stands at 12, while the army is more efficient and our power more stable than even they were before. The Government is popular, the taxpayers are grateful, and credit has so returned to the State that the once abortive 5½ per cent. loan, which stood three years ago at six per cent. discount, is now at thirteen premium. Nor is this due to the investment of half a million by Government in its own securities with the Currency bullion. The English market rules this, and there this loan stands, as by the last telegram, at 1½ premium. The last Lord Chancellor warned trustees against investing funds in Indian paper. His successor has advised all trustees to prefer it as a superior investment. With nineteen millions in our coffers, and with nearly four representing our Currency, we are in the position of the rich man in the parable who found it necessary to pull down his old barns and build new ones, while, unlike him, our presence here to-day shews that we know to whom humbly to ascribe our prosperity. When we look on this picture and on that, we feel charity to all men so filling our breasts that we are willing to find some other apology for Sir Charles Wood's conduct, than personal pique or wounded Whig vanity. The change is so marvellous that it requires men to be on the spot to comprehend it. I ask you, Sir, to point out any other nation on earth whose finances are in such a prosperous condition as ours. England rules the money markets of the world but where is Mr. Gladstone's narrow margin of £150,000 in the face of starving millions for whom our hearts bleed, and a bad harvest which will add to their woes. Her revenue is little more than a half above ours, while her debt is represented by figures which we hesitate to name. Of America we cannot speak, her deficits are now annually as colossal as her waste territory and her mercenary armies. In France and Austria deficit has so long been the rule that the former is vainly attempting to imitate India in the reduction of her expenditure, and the latter is so bad that it involves new hope for Hungary and Italy. Russia has not credit enough to raise the loans she wants, and Prussia will yet be forced by the need of money into honest liberalism. But the debt of India at the close of a great rebellion is little more than twice her revenue, and that revenue long pronounced so inelastic has risen to twelve millions in ten years, and promises to rise fifteen in twelve. More than this India spends twelve millions a year on public works, and half of this she pays out of income. And to whom, Sir, under God, do we owe all this? Mr. Laing has been accused of taking to himself the credit, but no one will forget his declaration that he was as much astonished at the existence of a surplus as the public. To Lord Canning we owe the Customs Duties and the appointment of the Military Finance Commission. To Mr. Sconce, a Bengal Civilian, is due what I hesitate not to pronounce the most successful experiment in the taxation of Asiatics the ever fruitful Stamp Duties. Mr. Wilson's work was to tell us our actual position, to restore credit to the State, and to tax, and how faithfully he did that work, a grave in a Calcutta cemetry testifies. Mr. Laing came, and put the keystone in the half finished arch of financial reform, by reducing our expenditure, with the aid of Colonels Jamieson and Balfour, five millions in three months. Each had his share in the good work and each did it well. But this day our sympathies are more with the insulted living than with the dead who are beyond the reach of ignorant reproach and misrepresentation. Yet Mr Laing has nobly avenged himself, and India with him. Your presence here to-day, gentlemen, shews your confidence in the existence of Mr. Laing's surplus. To those who revels in wealth and who has a large balance at his banker's derived from *bonajide* income and subject to no claims, can afford to laugh at the malice which proclaims him a beggar. And we in India might be content with laughing at Sir Charles Wood, as we ask Mr. Drummond or Mr. Dickson to count our money bags, if Sir Charles Wood's pretended scepticism did not involve serious consequences to the country. "I think there is a deficit," he says, "therefore stop the extra grants. Mr. Laing would not cook his accounts to please me therefore shut up your schools and stop your public works. He dared to criticise my little Bill of nearly ten millions therefore I will punish the ignorant peasantry of India by keeping them in ignorance, and increase the misery of Lancashire by denying roads and water-ways for its cotton." This meeting is called to protest against this—against the policy which leaves 19 millions sterling in one set of treasuries and four millions in another, wasting, while the people perish for lack of knowledge, and when every pound spent on public works now would do more to give India the monopoly of the cotton trade and feed the cotton operatives, than a thousand men next year.

Gentlemen, let me in conclusion say that I believe it to be the conviction of every Englishman in India, be he official or not, that the more closely our interests are identified with England, the better it will be for her; the more honestly our policy is corrected and our acts criticised by England, the better it will be for us. I, for one, give in my adhesion to what is called an Imperial policy one Queen, one country, one army, one great aim—that the natives of India for whom Mr. Laing did so much, may be civilized as England is, and that thus England may be ennobled. But such an Imperial policy means also that India shall be governed in India, by men whom England selects and whose policy she controls through a well-informed Parliament, not by any one English politician however able, and certainly not by one whose only qualification for office is a belief in the divine right of Whiggery, and who will tolerate no other councillors but half a score of retired India officials, sitting in a back parlour in Victoria Street, and each nursing his own crotchet. We have our part to play and I rejoice, in such a meeting and one such an occasion, to be able to cite Mr. Laing's declaration "that if public opinion in India shews itself as reasonable and moderate for the future as it has been for the past year, it is a great and growing power." Be it ours more and more to prove this.

The Rev'd'e W. S. Fitzwilliam as seconder said—"This resolution has been so ably and eloquently treated by the proposer, that I feel in seconding it there is little left for me to say upon either question. As regards education, that gentleman has practically so much the advantage of me, that I almost hesitate to express an opinion upon the subject. I feel, however, that it is only right for me to say, that I believe it to be a paramount duty of the government of this country to appropriate a portion of its revenues, towards the support of a system of education which shall be available, in the widest sense of the word, to the people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The way in which this is to be accomplished, is not, however I think within our province to discuss upon this occasion. Sufficient, that we here register our opinion that the people of India have a right to claim a portion of the revenue paid by them, to be used for the purposes of education, and in so doing they only ask for what is conceded, to its subjects by every civilized Government in the world. As regards Public Works it appears to me, that if I spoke upon that subject until midnight, I could not add one iota to what is already known and felt, not only in India, but in England, as to the importance of increasing with the increase of the age those public works in India, which are so especially required for the development of its resources—I mean railroads, ordinary roads; and canals for irrigation and communication; in fact all such works as will encourage and stimulate the industry of the people and thereby render them prosperous and contended. That this is the true policy of a government cannot be doubted for well-to-do people are generally loyal subjects. We know how readily the people of this country avail themselves of such advantages as are offered to them by railroads, canals, and other improved means of communication. I cannot but think, Sir, that every rupee or canal constructed serves to make the people more happy and loyal, and that every rupee expended for such purposes, will be eventually saved from our military expenditure.

Beyond, however, the consideration of what is due to India,—which has naturally the first claim upon us,—should we not think of our suffering fellow countrymen, who are looking to India for a supply of that material which is now wanting to keep them from want and pauperism, and which we can supply in almost any quantity, if we have only those improvements in the means of transit which the departments of Public Works can provide if the means are placed at their disposal. With these remarks I beg to second the resolution. I cannot, however, sit down without expressing my full concurrence in all that has been said by my honorable friend Mr. Cowie, and the gentlemen who have followed him at this meeting as to the eminent services which Mr. Laing has rendered to India. I have had the honor of being associated with him both in public and private life, and I can testify to his zealous and unflirting devotion, to rescue the Empire from the state of almost hopeless insolvency in which Mr. Wilson and himself found it. I do not claim for him nor does he himself, the whole merit of this. He acknowledges receiving the able assistance of Lord Canning, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Beadon in the council, and of Colonels Balfour and Jamieson and Mr. Drummond in the Financial Committees. But I do claim for him, that he deserves all that has been said this day in the acknowledgment of what he has done for India.

This resolution was also carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Walter Brett, in moving the fifth resolution "that in the opinion of this meeting there exists at present no sufficient supervision of the expenditure in England of money raised by taxation in India; and that the same stringent enquiry should be made into the Home expenditure for India as has already resulted in such satisfactory reductions in the Indian disbursements, the expenditure in England being in the opinion of this meeting susceptible of considerable retrenchment," said—At this late hour of the afternoon, I would not say six words in support of the resolution accorded to me were it not that I feel that it embraces the whole object for which we have met to-day. We have not met solely because we feel that Mr. Laing requires any support we can accord to him as regards the past, but to exhibit our confident faith, we feel sure, that there is something to guard against in the future. The key-word of the resolution which I propose is, in plain language, "gentlemen! take care of your pockets," and and I think that I shall best deal with it by putting it to you section by section. The first section says that "in the opinion of this meeting there exists at present no sufficient supervision of the expenditure in England of money raised by taxation in India." Well, gentlemen, we know that we raise forty-three millions annually, and of that sum near ten millions is spent in England. What control is there over that expenditure? Why, it is said, that there is the supervision of a Council in London, which has been told, and the definition is one of the best I have heard, this is a Council consisting of "a certain number of old gentlemen who sit in a back chamber at Westminster, each one nursing his own crotchet," and nodding an automatic acquiescence in the will of the autocrat for the time being. But to say that that Council exercises any check upon the expenditure would be to give utterance to the most perfect fallacy the human tongue ever put together. Two years ago on this very platform I called attention to the Military expenditure for India in England. Since that time Colonel Balfour and Colonel Jamieson have shewn how great a reduction could be made in expenditure here; while at home in expenditure on behalf of India there has not been a reduction of one penny. I for one have, under present conditions, no faith in the supervision of Indian expenditure in England by an irresponsible Secretary of State, be his name Wood, or be it Stanley, or Tite-Barnacle. We have seen Mr. Wilson die, and Mr. Laing abandon his post in disgust, and so far as our English experience is concerned in vain. I hold it to be a disgrace to English administration that the question should be put as to whether it would be safe to give up by a remission of a dangerous taxation a sum of £300,000 a year when since that time Sir C. Wood had acknowledged that twelve months before there had been received on miscellaneous amounts £1,346,000 to our credit, of which our finance minister knew nothing. I see also that Sir C. Wood, without any consultation with the Government of India has proposed to give one million to the Godavery works. That may or may not be a proper application of the public money, but I hold that no such grant should be promised without reference to the Government here. (Hear! Hear!) We know that the postal arrangements involve no trifling expenditure, and I believe that they might be carried on for India for less, but I know also that the expenses of the Australian postal service in part fall on the Indian revenue. And I do not see why Sir Charles Wood should make us pay for the benefit of Australia. Nor do I see why our money should be wasted in failures in Red Sea telegraphy, without account until a year after each succeeding failure; and I should like to know how much we are to be charged on that account this year, and what we shall get for it. An account rendered a year after millions have been spent is of small use to financial reformers constructing a prospective budget with a view to retrenchment, and we get no account even in a year. For, I observe that only so lately as May last the accounts of the expenditure of the year 1860-61 amounting to 43 millions have been rendered, that is to say about fifteen months after disbursement. I think then that I arrive in natural sequence at the second section of the resolution, "that the same stringent enquiry should be made into the Home expenditure for India as has already resulted in such satisfactory reductions in the Indian disbursements." It must be palpable to the most wooden order of human intellects that the reduction of Indian expenditure in England has not kept pace with that in this country, and if I had time, I believe that I could shew that this reduction of Indian expenditure in England ought to have been proportionately greater than in India. According to the best military authorities the depots in England are still three times more costly than they need be, and in point of fact Indian revenue is employed to keep a standing army in England larger than that voted by the House of Commons. As an instance of the supervision over English expenditure I might instance the item of £6,389 for a report on the Ganges Canal. I can't understand how a mere report could have cost that sum (hear, hear.) I find also a sum of £4,684 for home charities, for Natives in distress. There is also an item of £5,000 for presents to the Chief of Cashmere; and standing between those two items there is one of £683 only, for the relief of the families of those who fell in the mutinies (hear, hear.) I might ask for some explanation with regard to the sum of £4,185 for medals when I find that many persons have not yet received their medals (or bullets and buckshot. Another item involves an expenditure on account of a Central African expedition. What have we to do with a Central African expedition? (hear, hear.) Then with regard to China I think that India had in the previous year a claim of a million on Chinese account, of which only one-half has been paid, and I ask where is the balance? (hear hear.) It may have been repaid, but if so, we ought to have been made acquainted with the fact. (hear, hear.) I should also like some information about the item for replacement of military stores, and the reply to Mr. Laing's question of how much of the 1½ million for stores is in replacement of stores expended for the China war when India was herself sorely in need. But I think that I have said enough to induce this meeting to agree to the second section of the resolution. If that be so, the third section naturally follows; and without further trespassing on your time, will only say that whilst England looks anxiously to us for cotton, we look as anxiously for the means of sending it to her; and that in the interest of both India and England we desire such a reduction in our home expenditure as we know to be perfectly feasible. And as step towards that end by removing the power of the Indian purse strings from any individual English placeman whatever, I beg to propose the resolution which has been placed in my hands.

Mr. T. M. Robinson thought it would be a very good thing if such men as Colonels Jamieson and Balfour were to have a control over the Indian expenditure at home. India was now a colony as much as any other, and should have some voice in the management of funds raised in it. He had great pleasure in seconding the Resolution.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Stewart with a few brief remarks, then read the address.

SAMUEL LAING, ESQ.,
Late Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta, and others, present this address to you on the occasion of your retirement from the post you lately occupied of Financial Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.—an address adopted at a large Public Meeting held in our Town Hall.

Many of us have taken part in the former addresses to you presented on your first arrival in India, at the time of your departure for England in consequence of ill health, and subsequently on your return to India in December last.

On your arrival we expressed our belief that you would be able to render great services to India; and on the subsequent occasions we recorded our strong sense of the services you had already rendered, and our hope that you would be able to remain with us to render to India services of still greater importance.

As you have now resigned the important and responsible post you held, and will probably not again return to India, it is our duty, as it is our pleasure, by this address, to place on record our earnest feeling of gratitude to you, and our conviction that you have in the fullest and amplest manner realized the expectations we entertained and expressed of the services you would be able to render to India, and through India to England also.

We have witnessed with deep regret the circumstances under which you have resigned the post you held in the service of the Crown in India, but we feel that those circumstances were of such a nature as to leave you no other course to adopt either in justice to yourself or to the interests of good government in this country. As the immediate cause of your retirement is the censure cast by the Secretary of State for India on your Financial Statement made on the 16th April last in Council of the Government of India, and the unjust and unbecoming tone of the despatch of the 9th June last, addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council, we desire by this address to express our confidence in the substantial accuracy of that statement, and our entire belief that the Finances of India were, and are in such a satisfactory condition as fully to justify the wise and statesmanlike measures of remission of taxation and increase of expenditure on public education and public works which you then proposed, and which were unanimously agreed to and adopted by his Excellency the Governor General and his Council.

We share in the deep regret and surprize the tone of several of the despatches of the Secretary of State for India addressed to the Governor-General in Council, and more especially the despatch of the 9th June last, and we desire to express our conviction that such a tone, if persevered in, must be productive of much injury to the cause of good government in India, and must especially tend to lower the dignity of the high and important office of the Governor General of India in the eyes of the natives of this country; we cannot but feel also that the adoption and continuance of such a tone must prove injurious ultimately to the Minister holding the important office of Secretary of State for India in England, while it will increase the already existing difficulty experienced in finding men of character and ability to proceed to India especially to fill the post of Financial Member of Council, and which post should, we feel assured, be always occupied by a Financier from England, as it has already been with the happiest results by the late Mr. Wilson, and afterwards by yourself.

Although, Sir, it appears probable that you may not again be able to render services to India in India itself, we trust soon to hear that your health is entirely re-established, and that you have re-entered Parliament. You will there be enabled to render eminent service by the personal knowledge you have of this country and its wants, and will be prepared to supply that information we see with regret is so much wanting in Parliament from the small number of Members who appear to have any acquaintance with or take any interest in it's affairs.

We earnestly hope soon to see restored that unity of action and purpose between the Government in England and the India Government which appears not to exist at present, and without which good government for India cannot exist: we trust also enquiry will be made in England into the heavy expenditure on account of India similar to in India itself, and that it will be attended with the same happy result—a considerable reduction of such expenditure, without any injury to the Public Services, and that measures will be taken for a regular and efficient supervision of such expenditure. We hope also the wise and liberal policy of the late Lord Canning in reference to the sale of waste lands and redemption of the land revenue will be reverted to, and that every effort will be made by the improvement of the means of communication still further to open up and develope the resources of India, and especially for increase for England the supply of cotton from India, and to enable this country fully to avail itself of the golden opportunity now offered to it.

We fully believe that an era of great prosperity awaits this country if only well and wisely governed: and we know, Sir, that we may rely confidently on your earnest and continued aid to the cause of good government—government whose great object, and aim shall be the promotion of the moral and material improvement of this vast empire, and the benefit alike of all the races, creeds and classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India.—We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient faithful Servants.

Mr. Manokjee Rustomjee seconded it, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by *Mr. T. M Robinson*, and seconded by *Mr. Bullen*, the meeting separated, all hastening to affix their signatures to the Address.—*Englishman, September 8.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A SAD occurrence, such as we are happy to say we are not often under the necessity of recording, took place in this station two or three days ago. An European soldier was bitten by a cobra, and, though every effort was made to save him, he died in the course of an hour.—*Mofussilite, Sept. 12.*

TELEGRAMS received from Baboo Bisembernath, Jotee Persad's eldest son, inform us that the Lalla is convalescent. We make this known, because, as we have frequently said, the life of Lalla Jotee Persad is valuable to the Government. It is not so much for his wealth, or his credit, or even for his bodily energy, (which, alas! is gone,) that the Government need care much about Jotee Persad; but to his genius in supplying the means of existence to an Army in the hour of need and danger, the Government *is* under the deepest obligations to the Lalla; and whenever he may die, the State will know the worth of the man of whom death has deprived it.—*Id.*

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